

**Candidates Cards****FOR CONGRESS**

I am a candidate for Congress from the Third Congressional District, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary.

A. H. DAGNALL.

I am a candidate for Congress from the Third Congressional District, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary.

JNO. A. HORTON.

I announce myself a candidate for Congress from the Third District. I will abide the rules, regulations and results of the Democratic Primary.

HENRY C. TILLMAN.

FRED DOMINICK IS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

**FOR SOLICITOR**

I am a candidate for Solicitor of the Tenth Circuit, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

LEON L. RICE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of solicitor of the Tenth judicial circuit, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary.

KURTZ P. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for solicitor of the tenth judicial circuit, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the ensuing primary election.

J. R. EARLE.

**FOR SUPERVISOR**

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Supervisor of Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

W. REEVES CHAMBERLAIN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Supervisor of Anderson County, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary election.

J. MACK KING.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION**

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Education for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary. Platform: Efficiency in the school room, better schools in the rural and mill districts; more Anderson county girls as teachers and no partiality whatever in selecting teachers.

G. T. WILLIAMS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Superintendent of Education, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

J. B. FELTON.

**COUNTY TREASURER**

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

J. H. CRAIG.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

J. R. C. GRIFFIN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

S. A. WRIGHT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

G. N. C. BOLEMAN.

**SHERIFF**

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

T. J. MAJYIN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

W. B. KING.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Anderson county subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

W. O. S. MARRETT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

JOE M. H. ASHLEY.

**CLERK OF COURT**

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as clerk of court, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary election.

JAS. N. PHARMAN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the House of Representatives for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

W. W. SCOTT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the House of Representatives for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

D. B. LOCKERY.

**WIFE OF CHARLESTON SALESMAN PLEASSED**

MRS. B. M. ILLER, OF GREENVILLE, SUFFERED 10 YEARS

**HAD LOST INTEREST**

Says She Saw Improvement in Her Condition Soon After She Began Tanlac

Among those who are enthusiastic in their praise of Tanlac are included a large number of traveling salesmen—men whose work in such that frequently their digestive organs fall under the strain of hastily eating and frequent changes in diet, and also, men engaged in this work, when they find that relief that Tanlac brings relief to some loved one at home in the form of a bottle of this great remedy.

Mrs. M. B. Iller, of 311 John St., Greenville, S. C., is one of the many women of that city who have obtained remarkable relief from taking Tanlac. Mrs. Iller is the wife of a traveling salesman for William M. Byrd, a Charleston firm. Regarding her troubles and the relief Tanlac gave her, Mrs. Iller said:

"I suffered greatly from sleeplessness, I would roll and tumble a great deal after I retired. Many a night I would not sleep until day, and when day came I would get up and pull down the window shades and then go to sleep through sheer exhaustion, had no appetite. Great quantities of gas formed in my stomach."

"I had suffered with indigestion for ten (10) years when I began taking Tanlac. I had suffered with these other troubles about as long, too. My nerves were in bad shape. This summer two years ago I got in such bad health that I lost twenty (20) pounds in weight in three months. I was so very lazy at the time. I had no energy in the world, and had to drive myself to do everything. I did so badly I feel."

"After I began taking Tanlac, I soon noticed I was relieved of the gas which had been forming on my stomach, and my appetite increased a great deal. I can now sleep like a child, my nerves are steady, and I feel much better in every way. I have not collapsed this spring, as I usually did in the spring, and the reason I have not is because I took Tanlac."

"I can now recommend Tanlac because I took eight bottles and know it is responsible for the marked improvement in my health."

Tanlac, the master medicine, is sold exclusively in Anderson by Evans' Pharmacy—two stores.

**SEVERE PUNISHMENT**

Of Mrs. Chappell, of Five Years Standing, Relieved by Cardui.

Mt. Airy, N. C.—Mrs. Sarah M. Chappell of this town, says: "I suffered for five years with womanly troubles, also stomach troubles, and my punishment was more than any one could tell."

"I tried most every kind of medicine, but none did me any good."

"I read one day about Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I decided to try it. I had not taken but about six bottles until I was almost cured. It did me more good than all the other medicines I had tried, put together."

"My friends began asking me why I looked so well, and I told them about Cardui. Several are now taking it."

"Do you, lady reader, suffer from any of the ailments due to womanly troubles, such as headache, backache, sideache, sleeplessness, and that everlastingly tired feeling?"

"If so, let us urge you to give Cardui a trial. We feel confident it will help you, just as it has a million other women in the past half century."

"Begin taking Cardui to-day. You won't regret it. All druggists."

Write to Chas. Medicine Co., Ladies' Tonic Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Cardui, the woman's tonic, in plain wrapper, 50¢ per bottle.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the House of Representatives for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

W. I. MAHAPPEY.

**FOR CORONER**

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Coroner for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

J. ELVAS BRASLEY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Coroner for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

J. G. HARDIN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for election to the office of Coroner, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

T. E. FRIEDRY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Coroner for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

D. B. LOCKERY.

**DEMOCRATS MEET IN ST. LOUIS TO NOMINATE WOODROW WILSON**

No Uncertainty as to the Nominee, but Attitude of Bryan Toward President is Interesting.

Some History of Previous Democratic Conventions—This Year Sees First Women Delegates Present.

THE Democratic party goes to St. Louis, on the banks of the Mississippi, to hold its twenty-second national convention. The new convention hall, said to be the finest in the world, will be the scene and, although there is no doubt as to who the nominee will be, interest is at its height.

The party platform will be adopted, Wilson will be nominated and a chairman of the national committee to succeed William F. McCombs, resigned, will be chosen.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of this convention will be the attitude that William J. Bryan, three times nominated by the Democrats and three times defeated, takes toward Woodrow Wilson. It was due to the commoner's hold on the Baltimore convention that Wilson emerged victorious over Champ Clark in 1912. Bryan was then made secretary of state and resigned because he didn't agree with the administration's foreign policy and preparedness plans.

**Attends as a Reporter.**

The Nebraska is not a delegate to the St. Louis convention. He will attend in the capacity of a newspaper reporter, and his actions will cause much interest. The administration is in favor of better military preparations, and the "peerless leader" is an avowed pacifist. His influence may be seen in the party's platform or it may not.

The convention this year is in striking contrast to that held in Baltimore four years ago. Then the nomination belonged to any one, and Wilson was not nominated until the forty-sixth ballot.

On the first ballot Champ Clark was leading, with 440½ votes; Wilson second, with 324 votes; Judson Harmon of Ohio third, with 148 votes and Oscar Underwood fourth, with 117½ votes.

By the time the tenth ballot was taken Clark had forged further in the lead, Harmon's vote having decreased. On this ballot Clark had 556 votes and Wilson 350½. Underwood held all his delegates. On the twenty-fifth ballot Clark had lost some of his strength, it being evident that it would be most difficult to name him. The vote then was 469 to 405. Underwood held on.

Wilson passed Clark on the forty-second ballot and on the forty-sixth was named the party's nominee by a big majority. Marshall was then nominated for vice president.

This was one of the hardest fights ever held in a national political convention and the excitement was intense at all times and some of the sessions lasted all night. St. Louis will not see a repetition of this, however, as Wilson will be named on the first ballot.

**First Women Delegates.**

One of the unique features about the approaching convention is the fact that there will be fifteen women delegates. Kansas, California and Washington have chosen four women delegates each, Arizona has chosen one and Wyoming two. Here is the roster of women delegates which has been made up at Democratic headquarters:

Kansas—Mrs. W. A. Harris, Mrs. Mattie B. Hale, Mrs. J. E. Drennon and Mrs. R. J. Ebbman.

California—Mrs. Nora F. Rasmussen, Miss Mary E. Coy, Mrs. W. C. Tyler and Mrs. Bird E. Hobby.

Arizona—Mrs. H. E. Fletcher.

Washington—Mary A. Munroe, Mrs. M. B. Harter, Mrs. Harrison F. Foster and Mrs. Elizabeth D. Christian.

Wyoming—Mrs. T. S. Talliferro and Mrs. Mary G. Bellamy.

It is eighty-four years since the first national Democratic convention was called at the behest of Andrew Jackson, then president, to nominate the man whom he wished to serve with him as vice president during his second term. Jackson's popularity with his own party was so unquestioned that he was nominated at this first Democratic national convention by acclamation.

It was not until 1840, the year in which the party failed to agree upon a vice presidential candidate, that a Democratic convention made a formal declaration of the issues upon which they appealed to the people for support. Since 1840 every Democratic convention has issued such a declaration, and gradually the platforms have come to be regarded as having the binding force of party law. Within their limitations they are accepted as unquestionably as declarations of doctrinal faith in some churches.

This first Democratic national convention of 1832 (1832) held March 23 in Baltimore, a city which has been honored by the gathering of the party's great quadrennial meeting nine times since national conventions were evolved as nominating bodies.

The conventions of 1832, 1836, 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852, 1856, 1860, and 1864, all held in St. Louis, were held in the same hall. Chicago furnished the theater of action for the meetings of 1868, 1872 and 1880. But before the convention selected a site so far to the west as that of the Illinois metropolis in 1884 it had met in Cincinnati in 1880.

and in Charleston, S. C., in 1860, at which city the longest balloting on record proved futile, and an adjournment without nominating a candidate followed.

Tammany Hall held the delegates of 1868, when the New York statesman, Horatio Seymour, presiding as permanent chairman, developed suddenly into a dark horse candidate, the third the party had brought forth up to that time, Polk and Franklin Pierce having preceded him as such.

Having reached Chicago, the step to St. Louis was not hard to take, and the conventions of 1876, 1888 and 1904 were held in the Missouri town, which still regards itself as the rival of Chicago.

Cincinnati in 1880 and Kansas City in 1900, Denver in 1908, complete the tale of the cities that have seen conventions.

**The Two-thirds Rule.**

At the first Democratic convention a committee appointed to prepare the rules recommended that two-thirds of the whole number of votes of the convention should be necessary to constitute a choice in making nominations. At every national convention since that time this has been reaffirmed as the law of the Democratic party. In 1836 an attempt was made to repeal the rule. In fact, the effort was successful by a small margin of votes, 231 to 210, but upon reconsideration the rule was put in force. Martin Van Buren of New York, Jackson's choice as his successor, was nominated at this convention of 1836 by a unanimous vote, and Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky received the two-thirds vote needed to nominate him as vice president on the first ballot. In 1840 Van Buren was re-nominated without opposition, this being the first time that a Democratic candidate was nominated as president by acclamation until 1888, when Grover Cleveland was similarly honored. Though unanimous in its choice for the presidency, no vice presidential candidate could muster enough votes to give him the desired office. In explanation of their failure to nominate a vice president the convention of 1840 adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the convention deem it expedient at the present time not to choose between the individuals in nomination, but to leave the decision to their Republican fellow citizens in the several states, trusting that before the election shall take place this opinion will become so concentrated as to secure the choice of a vice president by the electoral college.

In 1844 the two-thirds rule was bitterly, even savagely, opposed by the friends of Van Buren, who had a majority of the votes on the first ballot, but at no time could muster two-thirds. The vote to sustain the two-thirds rule was really a test of Van Buren's strength in the convention. It was upheld by a vote of 148 to 118, and from that moment his defeat was assured. The convention of 1840 was the first to bring about a nomination by means of a stampee, the first to develop a dark horse and the first to have its proceedings reported by telegraph. Every state was represented except South Carolina. Three hundred and twenty-five delegates were in attendance, but they cast only 266 votes. On hundred and seventy-eight were necessary to a choice. Seven ballots were taken without results and until the eighth ballot the name of James K. Polk of Tennessee had been only mentioned modestly as a possible candidate for vice president. By the time that the convention was ready for the eighth ballot great bitterness of feeling had developed between the supporters of Van Buren and his chief competitor, General Lewis Cass of Michigan, who on the seventh ballot led Van Buren by twenty-four votes. On the eighth ballot the break from Van Buren in favor of Polk was started by a delegate from Pennsylvania. Polk was given forty-four votes and on the ninth ballot was nominated. Elias Wright, senator from New York, was named as vice president. News of his nomination was sent to Washington over the telegraph line and he promptly telegraphed back his declaration of the honor, feeling that his friend Van Buren had been betrayed. George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania was then selected to complete the ticket, which was successful.

**First National Committee.**

The Democratic convention of 1848, which nominated Lewis Cass of Michigan for president and William O. Butler of Kentucky for vice president, directed the appointment of the first national committee ever organized. Its candidate, like the Democratic candidates of 1840, was nominated by a white soldier candidate, General Taylor, who like General Harrison, had no preparation for the executive office and was dominated by the Whigs in obedience to the doctrine of availability. In the convention of 1852, held in Baltimore, there occurred another of those strange and sudden movements by which the contest between prominent and favored candidates causes them all to be discarded and the position to be given to some secret force known quantity. To see an old and

much used if not abused figure, when the tournament opened four renowned knights entered the lists. They were Lewis Cass of Michigan, the defeated candidate of 1848; James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois and William L. Marcy of New York. After many exciting tilts a knight who had remained in the shadow with visor down dashed in, unhorsed his opponents and won.

Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire was not even named as a candidate until the thirty-second ballot, when he received one vote, which deserted him on the next ballot. On the thirty-sixth ballot the votes of Virginia were given to Pierce. His strength gradually increased until on the forty-ninth ballot there was a wild rush to get into his hand wagon and he was given 252 votes, only 188 being necessary to a choice.

It took seventeen ballots to nominate James Buchanan of Pennsylvania in the Cincinnati convention of 1860. From the first he was the leading candidate, but could not control two-thirds of the votes. On the sixteenth ballot the contest had narrowed down to Buchanan and Douglas. On the next ballot delegation after delegation changed its vote until the entire number, 296, were cast for Buchanan. Stephen Douglas of Illinois, who had twice been a presidential candidate, at last succeeded in winning the nomination in 1860. But the shadow of secession was over the land, and the party, like the country, was suffering. The convention assembled in Charleston April 23, 1860, and continued until May 8. After fifty-seven fruitless ballots, in which Douglas had a majority but not two-thirds of a full convention, the regular organization adjourned to meet in Baltimore on June 18.

Southerners who had already withdrawn from the regular convention held a session of four days, then adjourned to meet in Richmond June 11, after adopting a platform. They then adjourned to meet in Baltimore June 20. Having reassembled, they adjourned from day to day until June 28. The regular convention met June 18 in Baltimore, and upon the second ballot Douglas received 151½ votes, Breckinridge seven and a half and Guthrie five and a half. Thereupon a resolution was passed declaring that, as Douglas had received two-thirds of the votes cast he was the regular nominee. Mr. Fitzpatrick of Alabama was nominated for vice president, but he declined, and Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia was selected to complete the ticket. Among those who withdrew from this convention was the presiding officer, Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts.

The first Democratic convention to meet in Chicago was that of 1864. It nominated General George B. McClellan of New Jersey on the first ballot. George H. Pendleton was named as the vice presidential candidate.

**Meeting in Tammany Hall.**

In 1868 the convention assembled in Tammany Hall in New York. Horatio Seymour was in the chair. When some votes were cast for him he declared that he was not a candidate. A stampee in his favor followed. He was given every vote of the convention on the twenty-second ballot. Francis P. Blair of Missouri was nominated for vice president on the first ballot.

The Democratic convention of 1872, which met in Baltimore, July 9, 1872, accepted the principles of the Liberal Republicans and endorsed their candidates, Horace Greeley of New York and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri. Some rock ribbed Democrats refused to abide by the action of the convention and held a convention of their own in September, 1872, nominating Charles O'Connor of New York for president and John Quincy Adams for vice president. Both nominees declined, but their declarations were not accepted.

Samuel J. Tilden of New York and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana were candidates for the presidential nomination in 1876. On the second ballot Tilden was named for the higher office. Hendricks was nominated by a unanimous vote for the second place.

The convention of 1880 was a short one. It was called to order in Cincinnati June 22 and adjourned June 23. General Hancock was nominated on the third ballot, and William H. English of Indiana was nominated for vice president by acclamation. A peculiar thing about this 1880 convention was that Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania each had two candidates.

The convention of 1884 selected Grover Cleveland of New York, though opposed by Tammany. He was nominated on the second ballot and with Hendricks of Indiana carried the party back into power. To defeat him Tammany tried to break down the unit rule followed by Democratic conventions, but the attempt was not successful.

The convention of 1888 was the first in forty-eight years to nominate a candidate by acclamation. At this convention Grover Cleveland was nominated for a second term by resolution without opposition. For vice president Allen G. Thurman of Ohio was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 690 votes. This convention met in St. Louis. The Chicago convention of 1892 again nominated Cleveland on the first ballot despite the determined opposition of his own state.

He was thrice honored by his party. The convention of 1896 nominated him for a second term by resolution without opposition, and the convention of 1900 nominated him again as the first ballot.

William J. Bryan has also been nominated three times. The convention of 1896 named the Nebraskan as the standard bearer, as did the convention of 1900. In 1904 the Bryan and anti-Bryan men in the party named Alton B. Parker of New York as the compromise candidate, but in 1908 the party again nominated Bryan.

**Side Dressing**

We have an ideal Fertilizer for Side Dressing Cotton and Corn. It is heavily charged with soda for quick action and then the other ammoniates in this Side Dressing will continue the growth started up by the soda. These goods are made especially for Side Dressing and is just what the crop needs. A great many people think Cotton will bring a good price next fall. If it does, you will want all you can make. If it should be low you will need all you can make. Side Dressing applied early makes more Cotton, there is no earthly question about that. It brings you in about \$3.00 for every dollar you pay out.

It should be applied just as fast as you get your Cotton thinned to a stand and cleaned out.

We are ready with the goods.

The cotton crop is about 15 days late at this time. Side dressing may prove unusually profitable this year if we have an early frost.

**Anderson Phosphate & Oil Co.****FOR SALE**

Two second hand Ford cars—one 5 passenger and one Roadster.

Don't delay if interested, as there were a number of buyers for the car advertised a few days ago.

**TODD AUTO SHOP,**

North Main Street.



**Certain-teed ROOFING**

There is no true test of roofing but the proof on the roof—but

**Certain-teed Roofing**

Is guaranteed for fifteen years—it will last longer. Roofs don't wear out, they dry out—and it is for this reason that Certain-teed Roofing is made with a soft asphalt center and a harder asphalt protecting surface. It dries out very slowly because these asphalts are blended as found best after a quarter century experience.

The three biggest roofing mills in the world back up this guarantee. That protects us as well as you. It assures us of goods on which our customers can depend and we hold their patronage.

We get this kind of responsibility behind the goods we carry whenever we buy tools, or builder's hardware, paints, oils, brushes and everything in the building line you require. You know our square-deal policy. Buy your building materials here.

**SULLIVAN HARDWARE CO.**

ANDERSON

BELTON

GREENVILLE